The Murder case

Dad Hired A Hitman to Kill Mom

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“It all happened a day after they found the body of a dark skinned, chubby woman in her mid 40s soaked in her own blood with a bouquet of flowers in her left arm around 10 pm. (the day of her husband’s out- of-town convention), in their own backyard.”

[**This is a compilation of cross examination dialogues during the murder trial of Mr. Accused.]**

Week 1: Real Fornication A “narcissistic, sextortionist, smartest psycho-maniacist cyclist.”written in bold letters beside his name in red mark.

As I lift my head (still holding the paper in my hand).
I greeted him, smiling.
“Hi handsome,”I
said and he

responded,
“Hello,
gorgeous”without
hesitation.

Fulfilling the big ego of "Mr. Accused" precipitated a better response than distracting him...
This is how we seized him unaware... but not —

In the stand;

"How many times have you committed fornication?"

Accused: "(looking confused) Approximately 499"

"Does it conclude that you, at any rate, committed approximately 499 murders too?"

Accused: " Does it follow? I just only ordered the killing twice. I only have one wife."

Week 2: Recollection Flier Trace evidence recovered from crime scenes can provide powerful leads for law enforcement.

It can assist not only in identifying a suspect but also in revealing strong associations between the suspect and the crime.

Pictures may somewhat serve as additional evidence supporting the attestation against the accused when the only witness in custody is the paid hitman on this case.

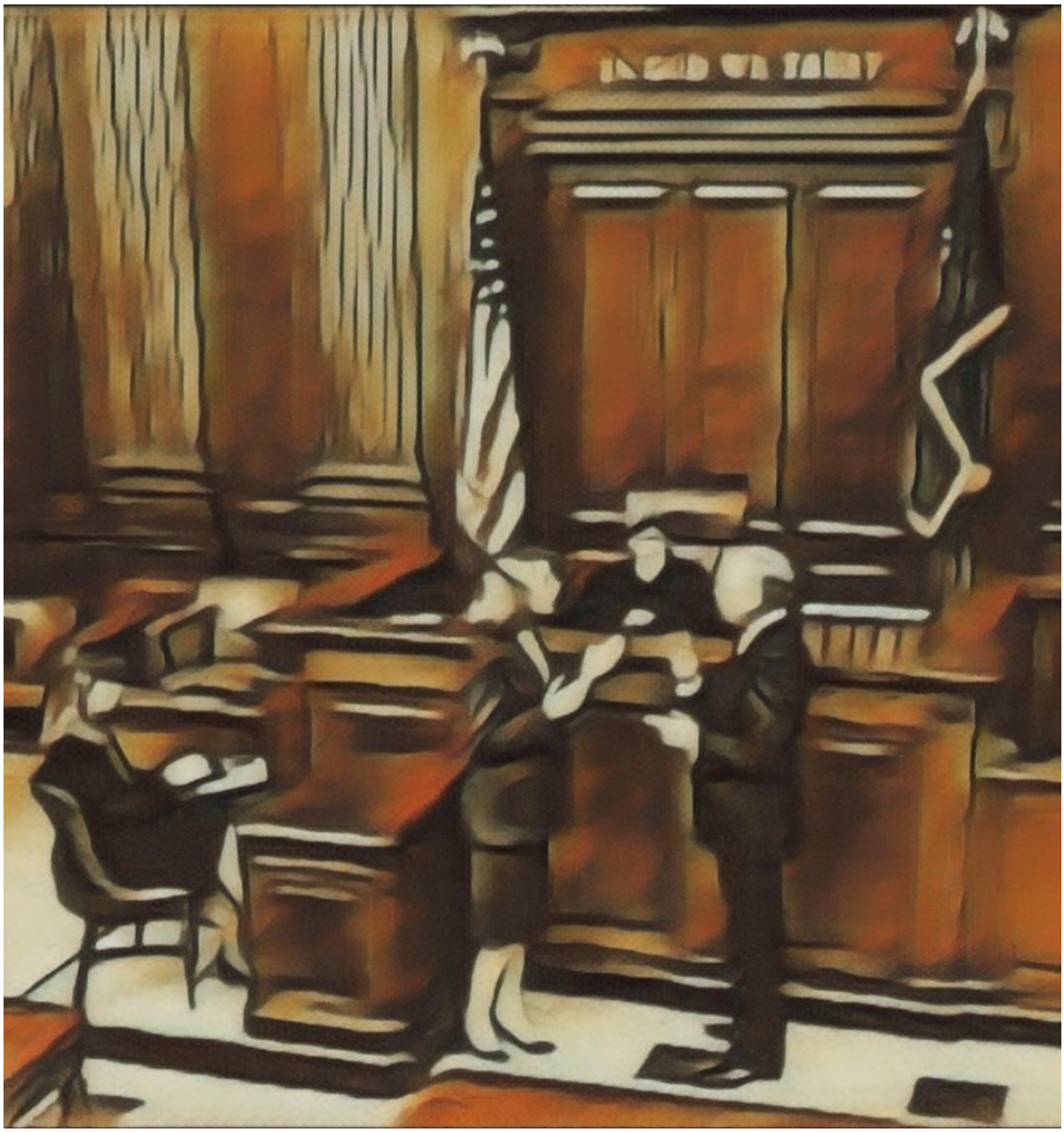
In the stand;

"I’ll show you Exhibit 3 and ask you if you recognize that picture a topless man with the nude woman, taken when you said you were out of town with your wife."

Accused: "That’s me. How could that be possible?"

"Did you, in one way or another, go out of town with both of them that made you present when that picture was taken?"

Accused: □



Week 3: Reminiscing Feeling

The old family’s successful murder plan turned out to be vague when their crime strategy was wasted and

landed in the courtroom instead of a beautiful garden wedding.

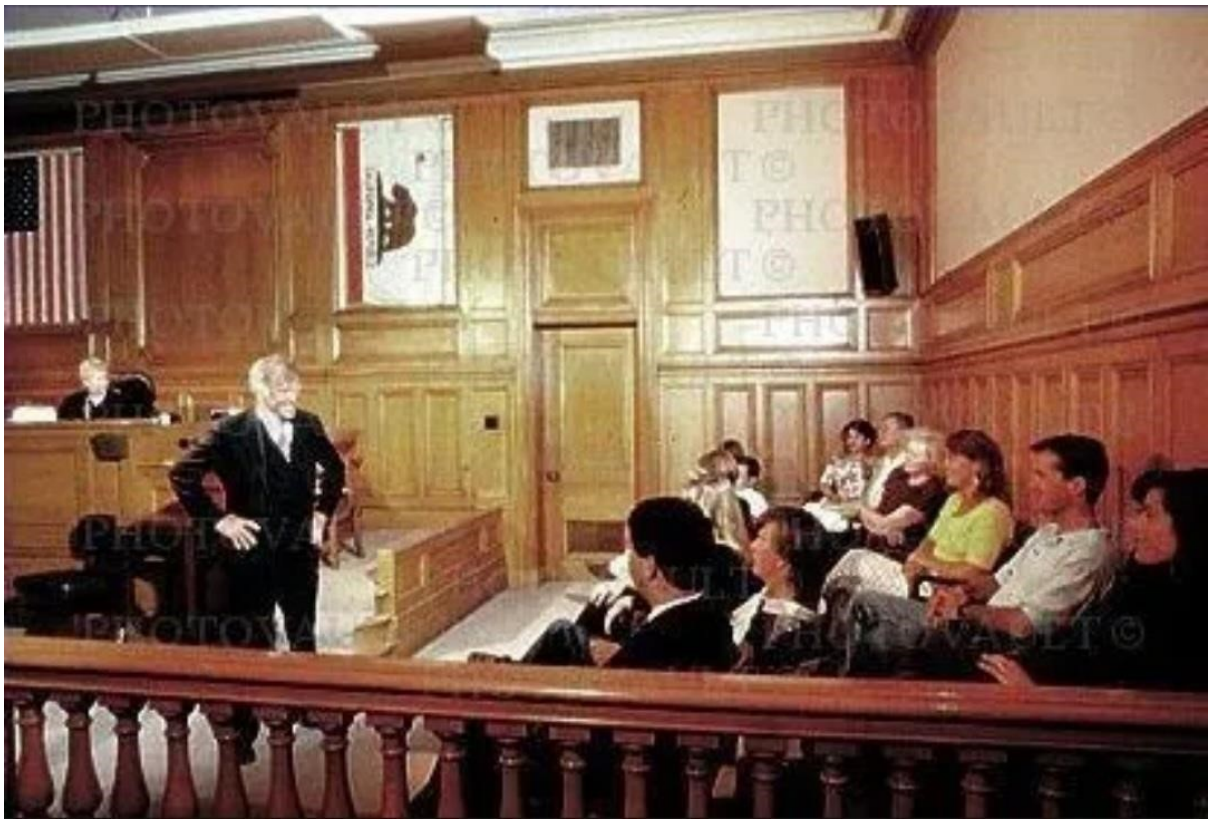
Reminiscing a wasted crime scheme A... that forcefully routed to B...

In the stand...

"Mr. Accused, you planned and went on a rather elaborate honeymoon, didn't you?"

Accused: "I just went to London, mam."

"And you took your new wife?"
Accused: "Nope. We're not yet married!"



Week 4: Formal Suit Basic in all criminal prosecutions is the presumption that the accused is innocent until the contrary is proved.

Finding a person guilty of a crime can’t be taken lightly.

Because of this, the law guarantees the accused certain fundamental rights that must be respected until the judge or jury makes a decision.

Betraying himself from disordered actions/ responses commensurate testifying against himself that eventually ruin his case...

Prior to the trial of Mr. Accused... (here's what we discovered)

In the stand,

"Is your appearance here this morning pursuant to a deposition notice which I sent to your attorney?..."

Mr. Witness: "No, this is how I dress when I go to funerals!".... he said abruptly without finishing my statement)

Blood evidence associated with a crime can provide information that may solve the case.

It is essential to correctly document, collect, and preserve this type of evidence.

Improperly handled blood evidence can weaken or destroy a potential source of facts in a case.

Week 5: Retrogress Fingerprints

Blood scattered in the house, leaving the wife’s only footprints through the hallway... following the huge shoe prints on the grass, till the end, we find the murder weapon.

A murder weapon, glock pistol belongs to no one but --- In the stand, "Can you tell us why your wife is alone on the night of the crime?"

Accused: "I was on a convention meeting."

"Where's the kids? Do you have any stolen items, valuables, money or jewelries?"

Accused: "None. It's just the gun. A glock pistol that belonged to me, was been used to kill my wife... "How can we be certain that this gun was stolen inside your house, and

you didn't give it to the hitman to use it for assassination?"

Accused: "You can check the pistol. It's new. I don't have my fingerprints on it"

Week 6: Funny Revelation

Unraveling the mystery of the case including the truth.... The soonest unfold...

In the stand:

"She had three children, right?"

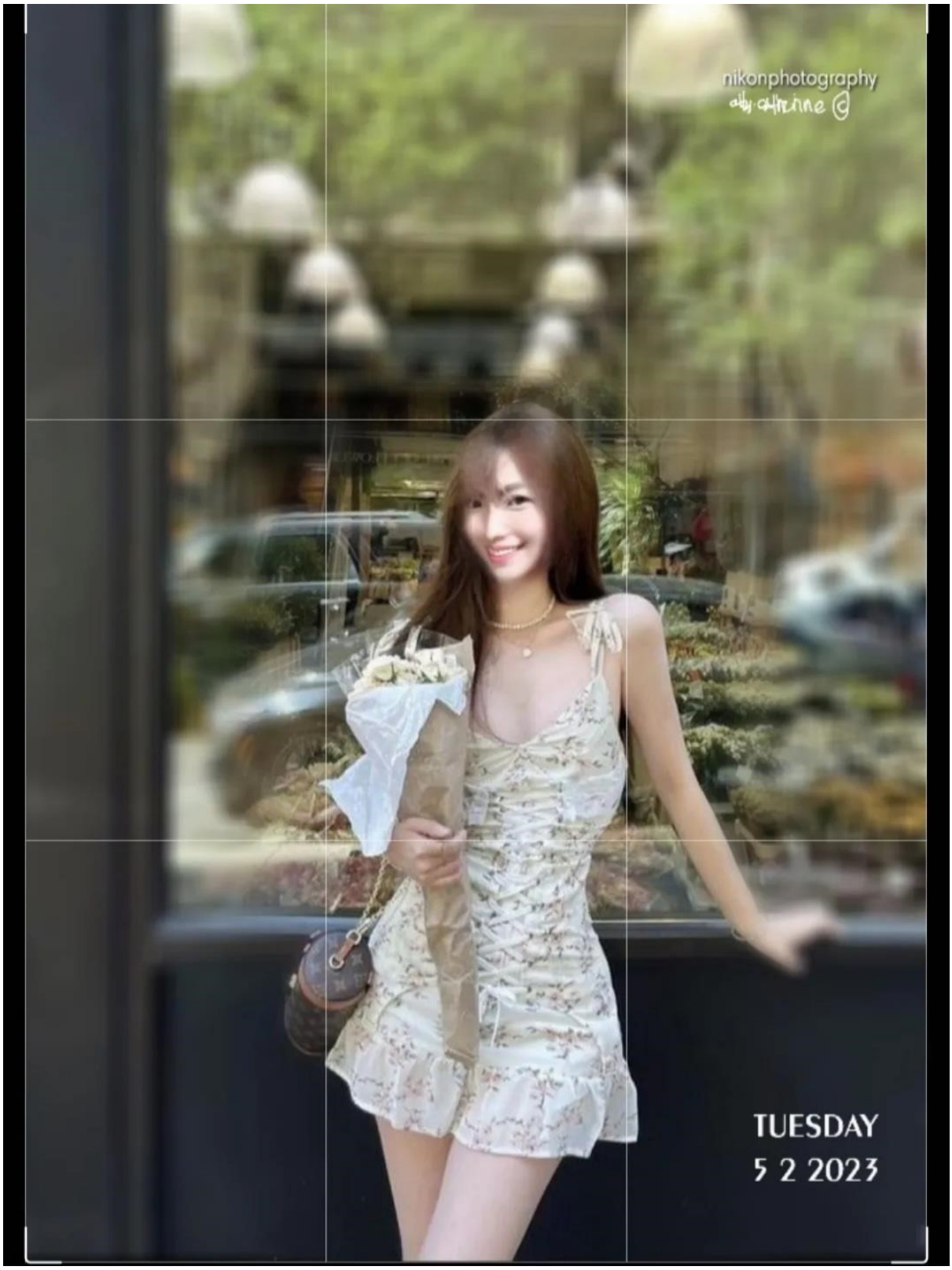
Mistress: With me? Yes!"

"How many were boys?"

Mistress: "None."

"Were there any girls?"
Mistress: " "

Week 7: Honest to Goodness Murderer



I dress up holding the bouquet of flowers (piece of evidence before the

murder) to distract the accused.... but instead-- (After my opening statement)

In the stand;
"Now sir, I'm sure you are an intelligent and honest man-- (I commend) tell me truly... (I continued, but the question "are you the mastermind? " never comes out)...

Accused: "Thank you. If I weren't under oath, I'd return the compliment."

Week 8: Climax Part

(The mistress is flagged as one of the co-conspirator/ suspect in the case.)
She was invited to take the stand to support the case by denying all allegations...but she never did.

While in the stand:

"Do you know how far pregnant you are now?"

Mistress: "I'll be three months on November 8."

"Apparently, then, the date of conception was August 8?"

Mistress: "Yes."
"What were you doing at that time?"

Mistress: □□□

Week 9: Revealing Facts

This is how illicit stories are delivered uncontrollably by the mistress... Without a doubt, Mr. Accused attempted it and succeeded at last.

In the stand...
"Are you married?"

Mistress: "No, I'm separated."

"Are you aware that the accused is married?"

Mistress: Yes, but he promised to ditch her somewhere...

"What do you exactly mean by that word ditch?"

Mistress: It means a lot of things. It could be bringing her to Europe and ditch her.... or too many things I didn't know about."

Week 10: The Hitman

On the scene of cross-examining a small, uncertain and nervous witness... is

“The Hitman”on the stand —

"Have you ever been married?"

I thundered. "Yes, madam," he said, in a low voice. "Once!”

"Whom did you marry?" I demanded.

"Well, a woman," he answered timidly.

"Of course you married a woman. Did you ever hear of anyone marrying a man?" I spoke off angrily.

And he meekly responded, "My sister did!"

□□□

Week 11: Reverse Finale
Appendices never stood a chance. Moreover, in many murder cases, involving the children is not admissible, unless necessary to solve it.

In the stand:

"Do you know if your daughter has ever been involved in the voodoo or occult?"

Accused: "We both do." "Voodoo?"

Accused: "Yes, we do." " You do?:

Accused: "Yes, voodoo." □□□

Week 12: Foolish Fellow

The underlying "basis of insanity", a defense we used to diminish the punishment of the guilty accused of this case, must be proven beyond reasonable doubt.

That is a diminished capacity defense we used to negate the element of intent to commit this heinous crime.
Insanity isn't enough to escape his criminal charges...

Let's find out how guilty but mentally ill, Mr. Accused is.

In the stand...

"Are you claiming of any psychological problems during your marital relationship with the plaintiff before the murder incident, are you?

Accused: "No. I’m probably just as crazy as before it happened."

"Are you kidding? How crazy it is?"

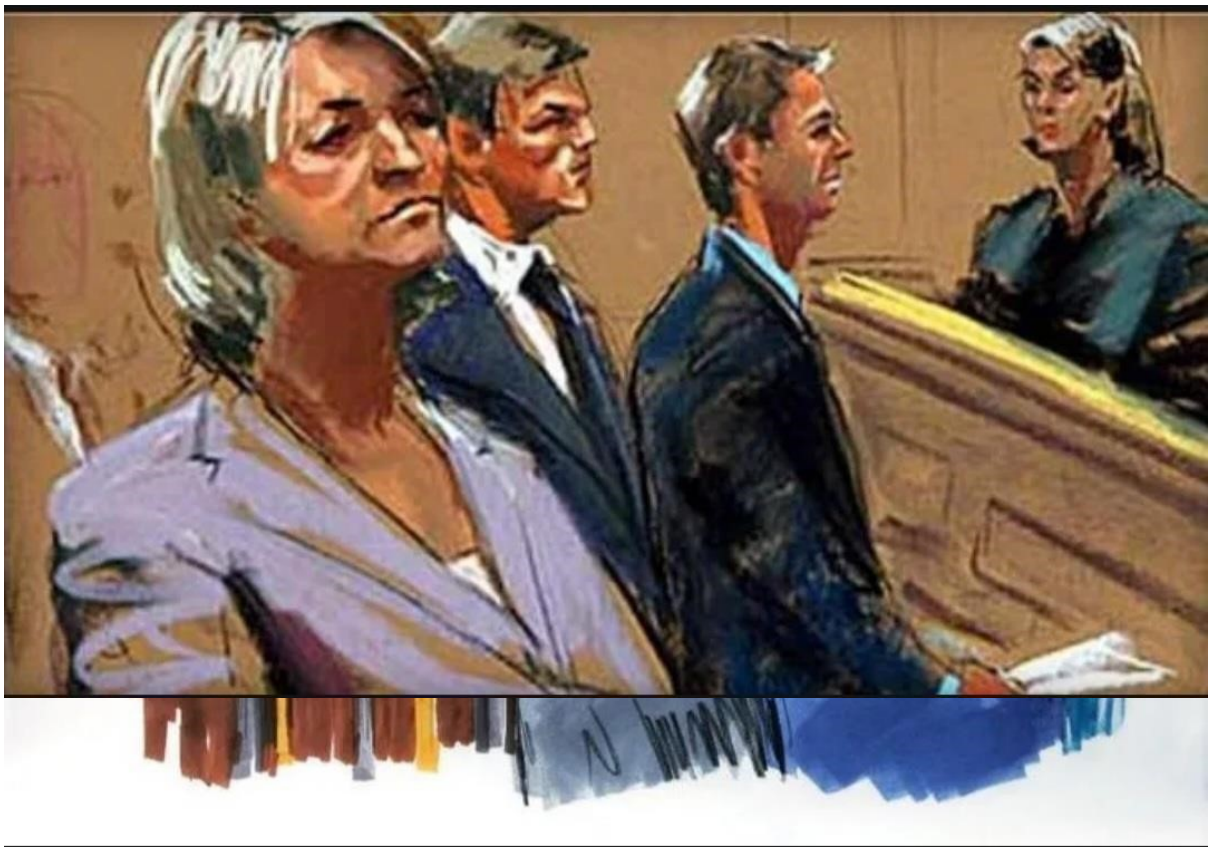
Accused:" No. I’m being honest with you.

I was totally insane before that's why I hired a triggerman to but....

I’m not going to claim insanity in any way, shape or form."

"And we aren’t going to claim you got any better?"

Accused: "Okay. So I was the same as I was before she died, as I am now, that I'm willing to kill more!"



Week 13: The Oblivious Witness to Discredit.

The witness unmindfulness could bring uncertainty on the verdict of any murder cases.

It could somewhat prolong it, nor let the guilty accused free from any charges.

This makes one of the greatest tactics/ defenses of all criminal defense lawyers to win, following the strategy of making it look like an accident, destroying evidences, and creating alibis that may lead to passing the blame to someone else…

In the stand;

"This myasthenia gravis, does it affect your memory at all?"

Witness: Yes. "And in what ways does it affect your memory? "

Witness: I forget.

"You forget? Can you give us an example of something you forgot?

Witness: “ □□□

Week 14: The Afterword

A disbelief turns into shock. A notable, devoted husband is the prime mover of the crime.

In the stand;

"Did you blow your horn or anything?"

Mistress: "After the murder incident?"

"Before the murder incident!"

Mistress: "Sure, I blew everything!

The horns, the alarms.... imagine —-I played for ten years. I even went to school for it."

" " (Rooling eyes Face)

Week 15: Final Review of Case Facts and Circumstances

Our defense strategies are legal arguments and actions taken to get criminal charges dismissed or dropped and secure our defendant’s freedom.

This involves exposing legal flaws and doubts about any crime elements the prosecutor must prove beyond a reasonable doubt in order for us to win a conviction.

[Examining if there are any grounds for this case to be dismissed…] Some grounds for dismissal include: lack of probable cause to arrest an improper criminal complaint or charging document an illegal stop or search.

Also, the witness is not able to identify the defendant as the person who committed the crime. Without the identification, the other evidence might not be strong enough to get a conviction.

If a witness realizes after first identifying the defendant that he or she is unsure and not able to identify the defendant at trial, the prosecutor might decide that, without the witness identification, not enough evidence exists to win at trial, and a dismissal is in order.

Look into this…

In the stand…

“If you knew Mr. Accused very well, what is his name?”

Witness: “the accused? Mr. Accused!”

I”s that his name, or your own name?”

Witness:“Whose name do you think it is”

“I’m asking you his name. You should tell me his name, if you’re certain!”

Witness: “I have just told you it is.

Why do you doubt it?”“It is not unknown for people to give a false name in court.”

Witness: “which court?”
“This court!”

Witness: “What is the name of this court?”

“It is quite immaterial to include this court in my question.”

Witness : “Then perhaps, it is immaterial, calling him Mr. Accused when, Mr.
Accused is really his name!”“

Week 16: Totally Badass

Trace evidences like fibers, hair, soil, wood, gunshot residue, and pollen are only a few examples that may be transferred between people, objects,

or the environment during a crime. Investigators can potentially link a suspect and a victim to a mutual location through these evidences.

Despite its small size, trace evidence can play a significant role in determining the conclusion of any forensic investigation.

[These are considered the most fragile evidences…Fingerprints, bloodstains, and other trace evidences are collected and packaged first. If evidence is found sticking to a larger object, for instance, blood or hair on a piece of clothing, the whole garment is collected, packaged, and sent to the lab to preserve it.]

Samples preserved and collected can look similar, and the environments where they are found are often complex. Identifying unique

characteristics and establishing a link can sometimes be difficult.

Consequently, Criminal law does allow prosecutors to convict a defendant using just circumstantial evidence. In fact, this proof is not considered to be inherently less reliable than direct proof.

Just like direct proof, a prosecutor can use the former to prove or disprove the allegations. Being accused of murder is tough, even without a conviction. But, there are some disputes as to whether certain defenses are actually affirmative defenses, or just standard defenses.

Affirmative defenses can excuse criminal liability. There is one situation where the burden of proof shifts from the prosecutor to the defendant. This occurs when a

defendant raises an affirmative defense.

An affirmative defense allows a defendant to be excused from liability even if the prosecutor proves their case. There are certain situations that allow a defendant to act in a certain way.

In all murder cases , a prosecutor has to prove a defendant’s guilt beyond any reasonable doubt. Crimes are made up of elements. To prove a criminal case, each element of a crime has to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

These elements are attacked by criminal defense attorneys in different ways. Often, defending a case involves examining and questioning the evidence being presented by a prosecutor. A defense attorney can question any

prosecution witnesses and question any physical evidence that is admitted. A defendant can also put on their own witnesses and evidence in defending a criminal case, but don’t have to.

It is the prosecutor’s burden to prove guilt, not the defendant’s to prove innocence.

In the stand...

"How can you be so sure that this strand of hair is of the hitman’s, if its gray not black?"

Witness: "We made a thorough examination on all the evidences we’ve collected at the scene of the crime."
"Could you explain in this court, based on your expertise as the forensic examiner, the details with

physical evidence? How did you come up with that conclusion?"

Witness: " After the crime, Mr. Hitman rushed to my daughter's salon for a new hair color!"

" □□□ “

Week 17: The Murderer

“Murderer”The most devastating label that could wreck his whole life even his sanity.
Being accused of murder can change the way people look at him for the rest of their life.

But we can possibly change that because in our minds, Mr. Accused is just a victim of a Criminal Charge- a victim around whom The Murder case is built.

•••Let's prove it that...

Insufficient evidence to lack of witness credibility to inadmissible evidences, are factors of a mistaken trial that may result to a wrongful conviction.

A Wrongful Conviction is a sign of Bad Lawyering. You can sue your defense attorney for negligence and malpractice for this.

A Criminal Defense Lawyer must do all the possible reasons to get all his client's charges dropped or dismissed...

A court can otherwise dismiss a charge if the prosecutor has made a fundamental legal error in their case.

If all the evidences presented aren’t strong enough for Mr. Accused to get a conviction, that includes the new evidences found which undercuts the prosecution’s case against him.

His case was filed regardless of insufficient evidence then there is no basis for bringing a formal charge against him in the first place.

Procedural issues/errors where his rights are violated.
Any evidence illegally obtained can and should also be excluded from

the case. Planted evidences, (invented/created/built) are also inadmissible.

These procedural errors may actually be grounds for a case dismissal or sentence reduction.

These poor evidences, their witnesses may be unavailable or illegal tactics may have been used to gather evidence or make arrests...

In the stand...

"What do you do for a living, Mr. Hitman?"

Mr. Hitman: "I’m a village security guard, mam."

"Do you work as a village guard in the same village, the plaintiff was killed?"

Mr. Hitman: No mam, I'm the hitman not the lover! "

" "

Week 18: Not Guilty on All counts

Insufficient Evidence of Guilt on all Charges

The Judge acquits Mr. Accused on all of the charges of murder for a weak evidences presented by the prosecution.

(This intrinsically means that all of the charges been filed is too weak to support a conviction.)

If most of the prosecution’s evidence doesn't support the charge filed against our client, including the discredited witnesses, the judge undoubtedly grant a judgment of acquittal on the murder charge, since there's no reasonable jury could find "beyond a reasonable doubt" that the defendant committed the crime charged.

The standard for granting a judgment of acquittal is very strict, and these motions generally do not succeed.

Furthermore, this can be a challenging mental exercise because the defendant is presumed innocent, and the prosecution has a very high

burden of proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

In Reteiration (E.g.)

The witness, Mr. Witness who testifies to his own observation of the murder crime (non-hearsay), but lack of probability of the accused who did the crime, the defendant's attorney has the opportunity to cross-examine his observation and test its credibility.

Once a judge lets a piece of evidence in, it's part of the attorneys' job to convince jurors of the credibility or lack of credibility of that evidence.

In the stand...

"Aside from the bouquet of flowers, she's holding in her left arm. What

else have she been holding before and after the crime?"

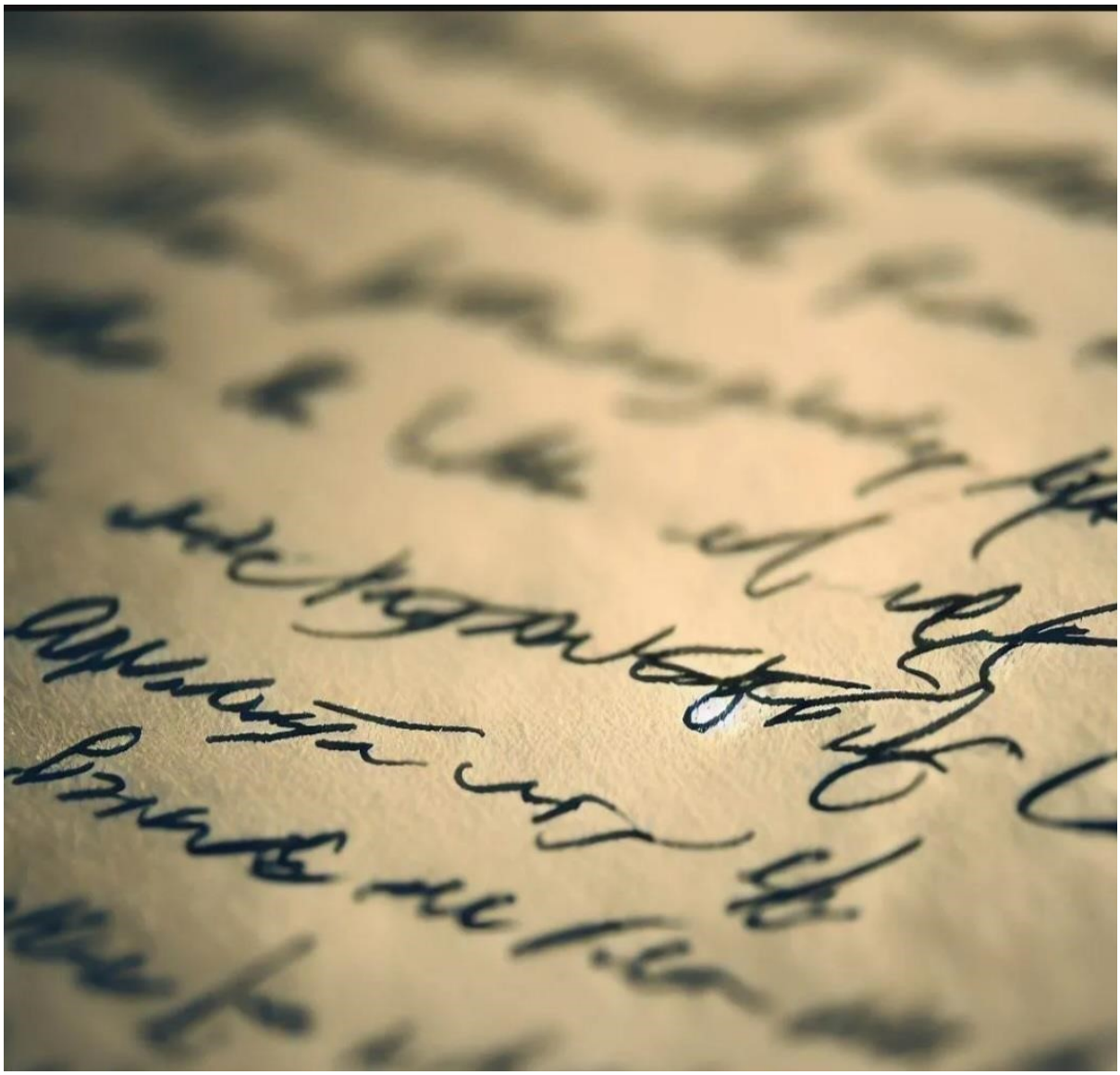
Mr. Witness: " I've seen her holding the car key. She went out of the car with the flowers and the...
 the..."

(looking so terrified so I hurriedly asked
 him the reason to aid his memory to recall the scene properly)

"Why you look so terrified... Is the killer with her? "

Mr. Witness: " No, mam. I'm terrified with spiders!"

" "



New Evidence found!

Week 19: The Handwritten Note

The prosecutor filed a motion to reinstate the Murder case against Mr.

Accused, immediately after the Judge’s not guilty verdict.

Animadverte hoc:

["At any time before finality of the judgment of conviction, the judge may, motu proprio or upon motion, with hearing in either case, reopen the proceedings to avoid a miscarriage of justice"] This might be the one last piece of evidence that gets a suspect charged and eventually convicted.

In the world of forensic analysis, which includes crime scene investigation, DNA testing, fiber analysis, fingerprint analysis, voice identification and narcotics analysis, to name just a few of the disciplines, handwriting analysis fits into the area of questioned documents.

The process of handwriting analysis when comparing two documents -

one by a known au-thor, one by an unknown author - starts not with checking for similarities, which any of us could do with a fair degree of accuracy, but instead with checking for differences.

The rules of evidence that apply to this document require that it should be "authentic". . If a party wants to show that this handwritten document is a defendant’s signed ordering the murder, for example, the opposing party has to prove somehow that it is, in fact, a document that was written by that defendant.

If the opposing party cannot show that the handwriting is genuinely that of the supposed maker of the document, the document will not be admitted into evidence.

This makes sense when you think about it; if it were otherwise, a document that was not written by Mr. Accused could be admitted as evidence as if it had been written by him, even though another person had actually written it.

In the stand...

“Being the expert in this particular field. How precise are you to analyze this handwritten letter? Do they match with Mr. Accused handwriting?"

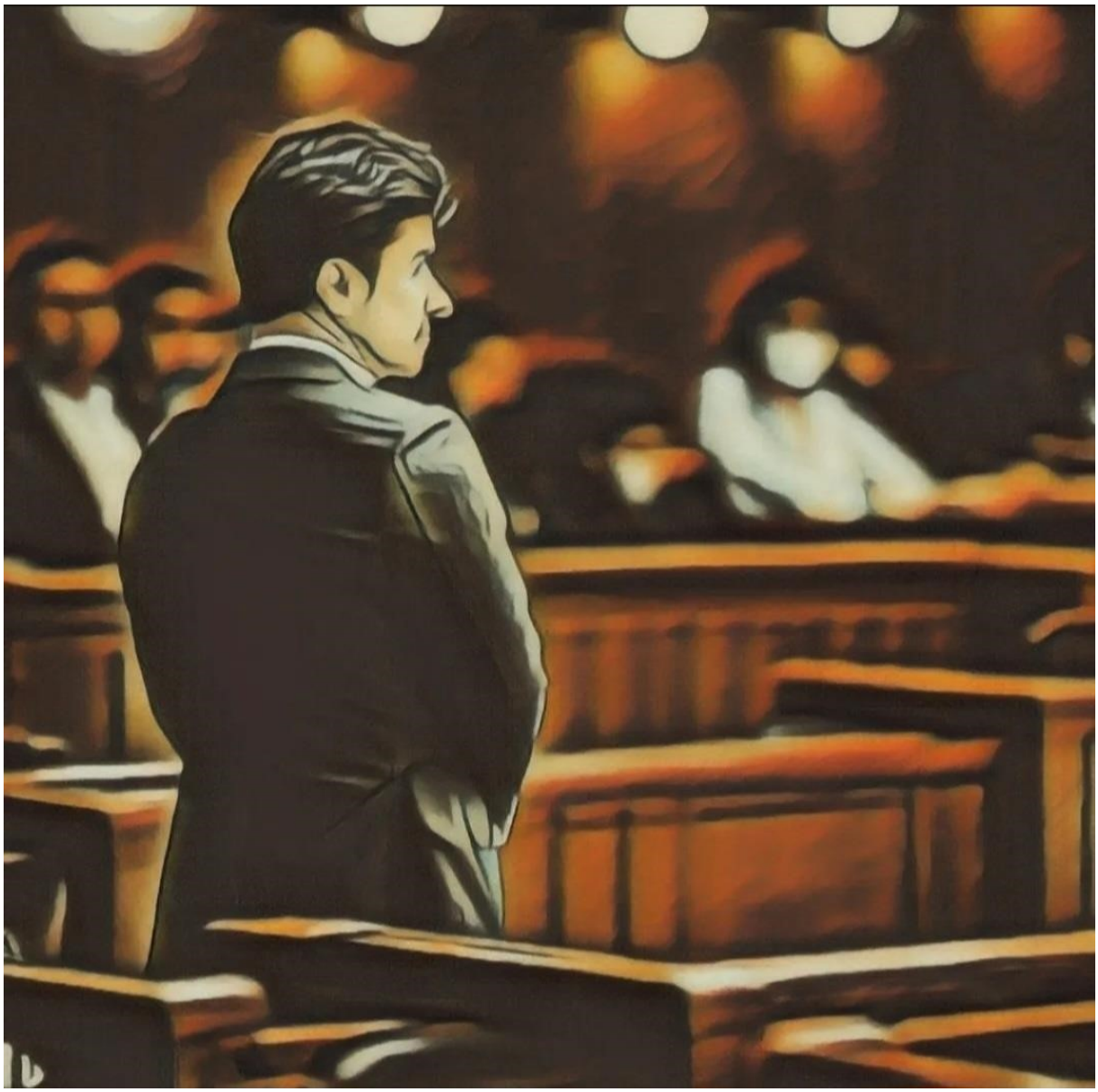
Ms. Handwriting Analyst: "Based on my knowledge as the expert,
 Analyzing this handwritten document undergoes a tedious and methodical process that relies on extensive knowledge of the way people form letters, which characteristics of letter formation are unique and the physiological

processes behind writing - the ways in which a person's fine-motor skills can affect their handwriting and leave clues about the author's identity. The way it was written, it is of the accused who ordered the killing."

"How did you come to that conclusion?"

Ms. Handwriting Analyst: " Because of the message written, KILL MY WIFE!"

" " (Rolling eyes Face emoji)



Week 20: Denied Appeal

The plaintiff's lawyer filed an appeal to invalidate the not guilty verdict, but the appellate court denied the appeal and upheld the original decision.

When a criminal case is dismissed, then it is over with no finding of guilt or conviction.

Legal action has been terminated, and the state is not moving forward with the prosecution—at least for now. A case can be dismissed at any time during the process, including before trial, during trial, or even after trial (if a convicted defendant wins on appeal).

If prosecutors dismissed the case “without prejudice,” they can refile charges any time before the statute of limitations has expired – that is, they can reopen it if they are able to overcome whatever caused the dismissal in the first place. If the case is dismissed “with prejudice,” the case is over permanently.

The case cannot be re-filed and you are in the clear.

Nota Bene...

A defendant may not be retried following an acquittal is “the most fundamental rule in the history of double jeopardy jurisprudence.”

"The law attaches particular significance to an acquittal. To permit a second trial after an acquittal, however mistaken the acquittal may have been, would present an unacceptably high risk that the Government, with its vastly superior resources, might wear down the defendant so that ‘even though innocent he may be found guilty.’'

Although, in other areas of double jeopardy doctrine, consideration is given to the public-safety interest in having a criminal trial proceed to an error-free conclusion, no such balancing of interests is permitted with respect to acquittals, “no matter

how erroneous," no matter even if they were "egregiously erroneous."

Thus, an acquittal resting on the trial judge's misreading of the elements of an offense precludes further prosecution.

Iudicium Iudex iussit…

This acquittal being final, there's no governmental appeal constitutionally possible from such a judgment.

Which arose under a Philippines appeals system in which the appellate court could make an independent review of the record, set aside the trial judge's decision, and enter a judgment of conviction.

But there are instances in which the trial judge will dismiss the indictment or information without intending to acquit or in circumstances in which retrial would not be barred, and the

prosecution, of course, has an interest in seeking on appeal to have errors corrected.

This is so even where the trial court's ruling on the sufficiency of the evidence is based on an erroneous interpretation of the statute defining the elements of the offense.

His motion granted to dismiss that is neither a mistrial nor an acquittal, but is instead a termination of the trial in defendant's favor based on some decision not relating to his factual guilt or innocence, such as prejudicial preindictment delay.

When he acquits a defendant, that action concludes the matter to the same extent that acquittal by jury verdict does.

THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF RETRIAL FOR THE SAME OFFENSE.

The new statute permitting APPEALS in all criminal cases in which indictments are dismissed, except in cases like these in which the Double Jeopardy Clause prohibits further prosecution.

Considering this new law, the Court has dealt in recent years with a large number of problems in this area If, after jeopardy attaches, a trial judge grants a motion for mistrial, ordinarily the defendant is subject to retrial; if, after jeopardy attaches, but before a jury conviction occurs, the trial judge acquits, perhaps on the basis that the prosecution has presented insufficient evidence or that the defendant has proved a requisite defense such as insanity or entrapment, the defendant is not subject to retrial.

Ut iussi...

Mr. Accused left the courtroom happily---now, displaying the most sweetest smile in the world for being cleared from all the accusations built against him.

“This is really over. . .” He said. “It’s really finally over!”